

KOST, Ye.

ALEKSEYEV, G.A., professor; KOST, Ye.G., professor; DUL'TSIN, M.S., professor;
KASSIRSKIY, I.A., professor; MYASNIKOV, A.L., professor.

Classification of anemias. Terap.arkh. 25 no.2:81-82 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Anemia)

KOSTA K

KOSTA, K.

A complex mechanization of parqueting work.

P. 55 (Mechanisace) Vol. 4, No. 2, Feb. 1957, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSION (EEAI) LC. - VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

KOSTA, Karel, MUDr.

~~Therapy of agranulocytosis with ACTH.~~ Cas. lek. česk. 94 no.42:
1136-1139 14 Oct 55.

1. Z interniho oddeleni KUNZ v Pardubicich prednosta prof. Dr.
J. Rehor K sedesatinam prof. Dr. Jana Rehore.
 (ACTH, therapeutic use
 agranulocytosis)
 (AGRANULOCYTOSIS, therapy
 ACTH)

GPO 981643

KOSTAL

U S S R

Uranium determination in low-grade ores. L. Kostal, *Vsesoyuzn. Akad. Sci. and Arts "S. Stefan" Inst. Phys. Rep.* 1, 12-22 (1953) (in English); *cf. C.A.B.* 48, 3727a. — Rapid estn. of U in ores, including Th-bearing minerals, is made by measuring the β -ray activity of a 3-mm.-thick sample with a "Tracerlab" TC6 counter. A Pb shield keeps the background count low. Variations in the thousandths (0.001% U_3O_8) can be detected. Because of the variable absorption and scattering of β -particles in different minerals, standards for the various mineral types must be detd. separately. For detg. $>0.02\%$ U_3O_8 , a rapid colorimetric method based on NH_4 thioglycolate has been developed. Granitic samples are decompd. with $HNO_3 + HF$; bituminous shales are first ignited; any insol. residue is fused with Na_2CO_3 . SiO_2 is sepd., and U is then extd. with EtOAc from HNO_3 soln. satd. with $Al(NO_3)_3$. Ores. Impurities must be destroyed and Fe must be sepd. by cupferron if >50 g. is present. Color is developed by adding glycolle acid + NH_4OH to the U soln. contg. tartaric acid. Absorbance is measured at 390 (Fe + U) and 600 m μ (U only) with a Beckman DU spectrophotometer. U is calcd. by difference. Rapid fluorimetric detn. of U can be made with an accuracy of about 8%. The sensitivity limit is 0.003 U. A simple app. supplies 380 m μ exciting light from a Philips HP 500 lamp with filters, and fluorescence is measured with an RCA 931A photomultiplier tube. U is concd. and isolated by extn. Errors due to quenching impurities in the U are overcome by adding known amts. of U to the unknown before fusing. The flux contains 8% NaF and 91% $NaKCO_3$. To lessen the quenching effects of impurities, especially Mn, the disks are first ignited and then are fused at 750-800°. Sample size is such that each disk contains 0.5-6 γ U in 1 g. flux. Esther W. Claffy

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KOSTA, L.

Chemical Abstracts

May 25, 1954

12-2-59

Determination of uranium in low-grade siliceous material.

L. Kosta (J. Stefan Inst. Phys., Acad. Ljubljana). *Bull. sci. Conseil acad. RPF Yougoslav.* 1, No. 2, 41-2 (1953) (in English).—U can be quantitatively extd. in the range of 1-20 γ from ores that do not exceed 0.1% content by using CH_3COOEt (I) as the solvent and $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ as the salting out agent. A batch is extd. 3 times with I and the solvent then washed with a satd. soln. of NH_4NO_3 . The U is brought into the aq. phase by shaking with dill. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ and then evapg. and expelling the NH_4 salts. The residue is fused with NaF and a mixt. of Na_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3 and the fluorescence measured. (A schematic diagram of the fluorimeter is given.) The aliquots for detn. are increased in samples of low U content. This leads to some quenching of fluorescence owing to extd. impurities. In synthetic samples contg. 0.001% U_3O_8 , 70-80% of the U could be recovered. The completeness of extn. in the presence of elements usually found in U ores, such as Al, Ca, Mg, Fe, and as Na, introduced during the prepn. of the sample was detd. U_3O_8 in the range of 100-1000 γ was detd. colorimetrically by color development with thio glycolic acid and subsequent measurement in a Beckman spectrophotometer at 300 m μ . Salting out recoveries detd. by the colorimetric procedure are given for the following solns.: satd. NaNO_3 and 2M with respect to HNO_3 , $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, $\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$. $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ is the most effective. Tartaric acid is added prior to the color development to prevent the pptn. of hydroxides.

S. S. Stone

KOSTA, Lado

Chemistry

Yugoslavia

"Determination of U in low-grade siliceous material," Chem. Abs., 1954.

KOSTA, L.

instr: 4841/487d

1772

DETERMINATION OF URANIUM IN IRON L. KOSTA

"J. Refin" Inst. Repts. 11, 1953, 2, 2-8 (1953) May.

A method has been devised for the determination of very small concentrations of uranium in iron and iron-base alloys based on the elimination of iron, chromium, and other constituents on the mercury cathode and subsequent extraction of uranium with ethylacetate. By this procedure over 95% uranium has been recovered at a concentration level of 10^{-6} to 10^{-3} %. (auth)

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Kosta, L.

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The behavior of trace quantities of thorium in coprecipitation and extraction. L. Kosta (Inst. "I. Stefan," Ljubljana, Yugoslavia). ~~Unpubl. Commun. and. RPT. Yugoslavie 2, 46 (1955) in English.~~— UO_2 was prepd. for use as a tracer for Th as follows. $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ was dissolved in ether and the aq. phase slowly evapd. to the crystr. of $UO_2(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$. The ether extr. and evapn. were repeated; the aq. phase add. and UO_2 sep'd. by pptn. with $LiAlH_4$. The ppt. was dissolved in a concd. soln. of NH_4NO_3 and extrd. with methyl oxide. The active soln. was then stripped in H_2O , add. to an appropriate vol., and the aliquots used as tracer stock. The extr. is quant. in a range from 10^{-6} to 10^{-7} . M. Flayd

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KOSTA L.

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics / Installations and Instruments. Methods C-2
of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour : Ref Zbur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, No 7703

Author : Kosta L.

Inst : NOT Given

Title : Separation of Th²³⁴ from Uranyl Nitrate

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1956, 3, 157-161

Abstract : Description of two new methods for separating Th²³⁴ (UXI) from uranyl nitrate: extraction with mesithyl oxide (isopropylidene acetone) and precipitation on bismuth hypophosphate.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000825210004-

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments. Methods C-2
of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour : Ref Zbur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 9949

Author : Kosta L.

Inst : -

Title : New Method for the Isolation of Microgram Amounts of Thorium from Complex Mixtures

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1956, 3, 163-170

Abstract : Description of a fast method for separating and determining thorium in mountain rocks and in multi-component mixtures, based on precipitation of thorium with lanthanum fluoride and bismuth hypophosphate, reduction of the bismuth to methyl by means of an alkaline solution of formaldehyde, and photometry of the dyed solution of a thorium complex with torin (1-o-arsenophenyl azo-2-naphthol-3, 6-disulphonic acid). The error in the determination is less than 0.02 percent. In the presence of large amounts of iron and calcium it is necessary to reprecipitate the fluorides. In

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and then centrifuged. The supernatant liquid was decanted
through a filter into a 50-ml. volumetric flask. The ppt.
was washed with 10 ml. of the acid being tested and the
wash solution added to the filtrate in the flask.
The flask was then placed in a water bath at 60°C. for
15 minutes. The flask was then cooled and the contents
were poured into a 100-ml. volumetric flask.

part of it from most tests consists of ppt. of $\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_3$ in
 HClO_4 . On boiling, the gelatinous ppt. coagulates and set-
tles rapidly. It crystallizes after several hours. The ppt.
can be decomposed and the Bi reduced to the metallic state
with alk. cyanide or with an alk. soln. of HCHO .

1A 15

KLOFUTAR, C.; KOSTA, L.

Determination of impurities in aluminum by the activation analysis; abstract. Glas Hem dr 27 no.9/10:519 '64

1. The Josef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana.

KOSTA, L.; GORENC, P.

Rapid radiochemical separation of cesium, abstract. Glas Hem
dr 27 no.9/10:494 '64

1. Jozef Stefan Nuclear Institute, Ljubljana.

KOSTA, V., inz. (Bratislava); MUSIL, K., inz. (Bratislava); STRECHA, M.
inz. (Bratislava)

Industrial fumes and retaining them. Tech praca 14 no.2:86-91
F '62.

KOSTA, Zdenek, MUDr.

Perforation of the ventricular septum following a blunt trauma.
Vnitr. lek., Brno 1 no.9:672-675 Sept 55.

1. Z vnitřního oddělení OUNZ v Bruntale, prednosta prim. MUDr.
Zdenek Kosta, Bruntal, Svermova 2.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, complications

blunt inj. causing perf. of cardiac septum, diag. &
ther.)

(CARDIAC SEPTUM, perforation
caused by blunt inf., diag. & ther.)

KOSTADINOV, D.; BANKOV, St.

Our experience with ultrasonic therapy of certain diseases. Suvrem
med., Sofia no.11:80-87 '60.

1. Iz Obshtoarmeiskata b-tsa, Sofia (Glav.lekar B.Angelov)
(ULTRASONICS ther)

BULGARIA

Lt. Col. D. KOSTADINOV, MC (Podpolkovnik od meditsinskata sluzhba.)

"Lordoscoliometry and Its Clinical Use."

Sofia, Voenno Meditsinsko Bele, Vol 18, No 1, Feb 1963; pp 33-35.

Abstract : Description of construction and use of home-made device named "lordoscoliometer" and consisting essentially of graduated wood bars sliding at two dimensions (parallel and at right angles) over usual height measuring stand. This is used by author to diagnose various types of mild spinal deformity and to follow progress of treatments prescribed to correct them. Photograph, 2 graphs, 3 illustrations of device.

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An experiment in grading the myasthenic reaction in Myasthenia gravis pseudoparalytica. Nevropsikh nevrekhir 3 no.2:93-97 '64.

1. Higher Institute of Military Medicine (Head: Savov, G.,[dots.]).

SEISOV, Chr.; BALEVSKY, P.; KOSTADINOV, D.

Age peculiarities in neuro-vascular reactivity to adrenaline
and acetylcholine. Dokl. Bolg. akad. nauk 17 no.6:601-604 '64.

1. Note presentee par P. Nikoloff.

KOSTADINOV, G.

"Analysis of Collective Farms", P. 5, (KOOPLRATIVNO ZEMELIE Vol. 9, No. 2/3, 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Unco.

KOSTADINOV, G.

Kostadinov, G. Formulating the annual production plans of cooperative farms with new methods of planning. p.4.

Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1955 KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE Sofiya, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2
February, 1956

KOSTADINOV, G.

KOSTADINOV, G. Subsidiary enterprises on cooperative farms. p. 13

Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1956

KOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE

AGRICULTURE

Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

KOSTADINOV. G.

Standards for expenditure for work and means for a product on the cooperative farms. p. 3.

(Kooperativno Zemedelie, Vol. (12), no. 2, Feb. 1957. Sofia, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957, Uncl.

ANGELOV, Angel, inzh.; KOSTADINOV, Ivan, tekhn.

Experience of the DU "Zavodski stroezhi" in the application of tubular metal scaffoldings. Stroitelstvo 9 no.3:25-29 My-Je '62.

KOSTADINOV, K.

"Speedy repair of electric equipment." Vol. 5, No. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1954, p. 3.
Elektroenergiia, Sofiya

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, I. C.

KOSTADINOV, K.

"Greater utilization of thermoelectric stations." Elektroenergiia, Sofiya, Vol. 5, No. 5/6, May/June 1954, p. 40.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

KOSTADINOV, K.

Controlling the heat of electric contactors. p. 22.
ELEKTROENERGIJA, Sofiya, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

KONTADINOV, K.

How the laboratory for studying metals at the Moscow Power Utilization Establishment helps to prevent damages to machinery. p. 36.

ELEKTROENERGIJA, Sofiya, Vol. 6, no. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

KOSTANTINOV, K.

Basic Methods for Prolonging the Lifetime of Utilization for Turbine
and Transformer Oils. Elektroenergiya (Electric Power), #7-8:32:Jul-Aug 55

KOSTADINOV, Kostadin, inzh.

Prospects for the electrification of railroads in Bulgaria. Zhel.
dor.transp. 42 no.9:9-13 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Direktor Direktsii elektrifikatsii zheleznykh dorog Bolgarii.
(Bulgaria--Railroads--Electrification)

KOSTADINOV, Kostadin, inzh.

Electrification of railroads in Bulgaria. Elektroenergiia 13 no.2:3-5
F '62.

1. Direktor na DEZh.

ILCHEV, S., inzh.; LAZAROV, T., inzh.; KOSTADINOV, K., inzh.

Prospective development and technological progress in the treatment of nonferrous metals. Min. delo 18 no.4:22-25 Ap'63

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kollegiia, "Minno delo i metalurgiiia" (for Ilchev).

BULGARIA

Lt Col MC Kr. KOSTADINOV and Col MC D. KHADZHIEV

"New Therapeutic . Solution for Prevention and Treatment of Shock from Surgery or Trauma."

Sofia, Voenna Meditsinsko Delo, Vol 16, No 3, Jun 63; p 27.

Abstract : Solution contains 600 mg. vitamin C, 100 of B₁, 1.5 Gm. CaCl₂, 2 Gm. Na hyposulfate, 10 of Na Cl, 2 NaBr, 100 of glucose and 250 mg. caffeine Na benzoate in 1 liter of distilled H₂O, the first 4 ingredients being added just prior to transfusion; it was used alone or with dextran or PVP (molecular weight 12,000) or whole blood or plasma or erythrocyte mass in 100 surgical patients with good results.

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KOSTADINOV, M. (Bulgaria)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825210004-9

Periodical for students. Mat. v shkole no.2:75 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Bulgaria—Mathematics—Periodicals)

KOSTADINOV, N. Vas., inzh.

Reprocessing hydrogen sulfide from acid gases in sulfur by the contact method. Khim i industriia 36 no.10:379-383 '64.

KOSTADINOV, S.

Regular advance payments to cooperators. p. 10.

Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1955
KOOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 1 Jan. 1956

KOSTADINOV, V.; KOIUNDZHEVA, Em.

The Upper Helvetian in northeast Bulgaria. Spis Bulg geol druzh
25 no.2:186-190 '64.

1. Administration of Geologic Research.

MIKHAILOV, K., inzh.; VELCHEV, St., inzh.; STANEV, St., arkh.; TSVETKOV, V., inzh.;
VELKOV, As., ikon.; GUDEVA, Zh., inzh.; SOTIROV, Iv., inzh.; TSONEV, D.,
inzh.; KHRISTOVA, S., inzh.; RAIKOV, Il., inzh.; KOSTADINOV, V., inzh.

Current problems of urban electrical engineering. Elektroenergiia 16
no.1:3-7 Ja '65.

SEIKOV, Mikh., inzh.; KOSTADINOV, Zaf., inzh.

Let us use the ESh-440 excavator for the building of outer terraces. Min delo 18 no.1:7-9 Ja '63.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatel'sko biuro pri r. "Kromkovtsi."

KOSTADINOV, Zaf., inzh.; SEIKOV, Mkh., inzh.

Qualitative charge of wells, an important prerequisite for the improvement of blasting in the Kremikovtski Mine. Min. delo 18 no.4:13-15 Ap'63

1. Nauchnoizsledovatel'sko biuro pri r. "Kremikovtsi".

Examination of slab models of the moiré method. Inz stavby 12 no.4:166-169 Ap '64.

1. Institute of Geology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KOSTAK, Blahoslav, inz. CSc. (Praha 5 - Břichov, Radlicka 53)

Moiré appearing with large strains of fundamental line warp.
Acta techn Cz 8 no.6:571-580 '63.

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1327, 2607, 2707, 2807

26319

Z/026/61/006/002/002/004
D231/D304

AUTHOR:

Košťák, Blahoslav, Candidate of Sciences

TITLE:

A circular plate loaded at two opposite points of the edge by two equal bending moments

PERIODICAL:

Aplikace matematiky, v. 6, no. 2, 1961, 103-120

TEXT: This paper shows the direct closed-form static solution of the thin plate, the results are compared with experimental results, and the contradictions arising from Kirchhoff's simplification of the boundary conditions are shown. This simplification, states the author, must be considered if one is to apply the theory and assume its validity in the region of the edge, as it is done in experiment-
al stress analysis as quoted in A. Pirard (Ref. 4: La Photoelasti-
cite. Paris-Liege 1947, p. 208) and M. Hetenyi (Ref. 5: Handbook of
Experimental Stress Analysis. John Willey New York, Chapman & Hall
London, 1950, p. 928) (iteration and integration). The condition
of the plate is shown in Fig. 1 and the static values in Fig. 2 -
the plate is assumed to be of unit ($= 1$) r. The functions of the

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A circular plate...

deflections $w(r, \varphi)$ of equations $\Delta^2 w = \frac{p}{D}$ (2.1)

and $\Delta^2 w = 0$ (2.2)

are wanted in the form of

$$w = \sum_{n=0,2,4,\dots}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n r^2) r^n \cos n\varphi. \quad (2.4)$$

The static quantities

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= -D \left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \mu \Delta w \right), \\ M &= -D \left(\Delta w - \lambda_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} \right), \\ Q_r &= -D \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \Delta w, \\ Q &= -\frac{D}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Delta w, \\ M_{r\varphi} &= -D \lambda_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

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A circular plate...

$$\Delta w = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) w.$$

can be determined by the function w as quoted in (Ref. 1: K.A. Kit-over, Kruglyye tonkiye plity (Circular Thin Plates) Goz. izd. lit. po stroitel'stvu arkhitekture, Leningrad-Moskva, 1953, str. 11, 87). The unknowns a_n and b_n in Eq. (2.4) can be determined from the boundary conditions. The three boundary conditions of Fig. 3 are:

- a) $M_r = 0,$
 - b) $M_r \varphi = 0,$
 - c) $Q_r = 0.$
- (6.4)

and have been reduced to two - as shown. In equations

- 1) $(M_r)_{r=1} = 0,$ $M_r = \delta_0$ where $\varphi = 0,$
 - $\varphi \neq n\pi, n=0,1$ $M_r = \delta_\pi$ where $\varphi = \pi;$
 - 2) $(V_r)_{r=1} = 0,$
- (3.1)

the first is the original condition, the second replaces the remaining ones, δ being Dirac's function. If one uses the functions

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$M_r(1, \varphi, g)$ in

$$\begin{aligned} M_r(1, \varphi, g) &= \frac{1}{kg} e^{\varphi^2/(\varphi^2-g^2)} & \text{where } |\varphi| < g \\ M_r(1, \varphi, g) &= 0 & \text{where } |\varphi| \geq g \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \varphi \in \left\langle -\frac{\pi}{2}, +\frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle, \right. \quad (3.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r(1, \varphi, g) &= \frac{1}{kg} e^{(\varphi-\pi)^2/[(\varphi-\pi)^2-g^2]} & \text{where } |\varphi-\pi| < g \\ M_r(1, \varphi, g) &= 0 & \text{where } |\varphi-\pi| \geq g \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \varphi \in \left\langle \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\rangle. \right.$$

one can find the boundary conditions in the Fourier series form shown in

$$M_r(1, \varphi, g) = \frac{A_0(g)}{2} + \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} A_n(g) \cos n\varphi, \quad (3.7)$$

$$A_n(g) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{+\pi/2} M_r(1, \varphi, g) \cos n\varphi d\varphi.$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} V_r(1, \varphi) &= 0 \\ B_n &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

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$$\left|_{r=1} -D \left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \mu \Delta w \right) = \frac{A_0(g)}{2} + \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} A_n(g) \cos n\varphi, \right.$$

$$\left|_{r=1} -D \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \Delta w + \frac{\lambda_1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) \right] = 0. \quad (4.1)$$

being a different form. If we put expression (2.4) into Eq. (4.1)

$$\begin{aligned} -2Db_0(g)\lambda_1 - D \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{a_n(g)\lambda_1[n(n-1)] + b_n(g)[\lambda_1(n+1)(n+2) + \\ + 4\mu(n+1)]\} \cos n\varphi = \frac{A_0(g)}{2} + \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} A_n(g) \cos n\varphi, \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

$$D \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} [a_n(g) \cdot (n-1)n^2\lambda_1 + b_n(g) \cdot (n+1)n(\lambda_1 n - 4)] \cos n\varphi = 0.$$

is obtained, or

$$-2\lambda_1 Db_0(g) + \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{E_n a_n(g) + F_n b_n(g)\} \cos n\varphi = \frac{A_0(g)}{2} + \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} A_n(g) \cos n\varphi, \quad (4.9)$$

$$\sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{G_n a_n(g) + J_n b_n(g)\} \cos n\varphi = 0.$$

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(4.9) being a rearranged form of (4.7) if one uses the symbols for E_n , F_n , G_n , and J_n according to

$$\begin{aligned} E_n &= -D[\lambda_1 n(n-1)], \\ F_n &= -D[\lambda_1(n+2) + 4\mu](n+1), \quad n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \\ G_n &= -D[\lambda_1 n^2(n-1)], \\ J_n &= D[(\lambda_1 n - 4)(n+1)n], \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

where the quantities $a_n(g)$, $b_n(g)$ result from the comparison of the coefficient of series

$$b_0(g) = -\frac{A_0(g)}{4\lambda_2 D}; \quad (4.10)$$

$$a_n = b_n = 0, \quad n = 1, 3, 5, 7, \dots;$$

and

$$a_n(g) = \frac{\lambda_1 n - 4}{\lambda_1 \lambda_3 D(n-1)n} \cdot \frac{A_n(g)}{2}, \quad n = 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots \quad (4.12)$$

$$b_n(g) = -\frac{1}{\lambda_3 D(n+1)} \cdot \frac{A_n(g)}{2}.$$

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Let $g \rightarrow 0$ in the expression $a_n(g)$ $b_n(g)$ in

$$\lim_{g \rightarrow 0} A_n(g) = \frac{2}{\pi} \text{ pro } n = 0, 2, 4, 6, \dots \quad (5.6)$$

$$\lim_{g \rightarrow 0} w(r, \varphi, g) = -\frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_2 D} r^2 + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{1^n - 4}{2\lambda_1\lambda_3 D(n-1)n} - \frac{1}{2\lambda_3 D(n+1)} r^2 \right) r^n \cos n\varphi \right], \quad (5.7)$$

substitute into all terms of (2.3). These terms will appear in the form of the series

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} &= - \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} [a_n(g) \cdot r^n + b_n(g) \cdot r^{n+2}] n \sin n\varphi, \\ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi^2} &= - \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} [a_n(g) \cdot r^n + b_n(g) \cdot r^{n+2}] n^2 \cos n\varphi, \\ \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial \varphi^3 \partial r} &= - \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{ n a_n(g) r^{n-1} + [n+2] b_n(g) r^{n+1} \} n^2 \cos n\varphi, \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

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$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = 2b_0(g)r + \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{na_n(g)r^{n-1} + [n+2]b_n(g)r^{n+1}\} \cos n\varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} = 2b_0(g) + \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{n[n-1]a_n(g)r^{n-2} + [n+1][n+2]b_n(g)r^n\} \cos n\varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial r^3} = \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{n[n-1][n-2]a_n(g)r^{n-3} + n[n+1][n+2]b_n(g)r^{n-1}\} \cos n\varphi;$$

$$\Delta w = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) w;$$

$$(4.3) \quad \Delta w = 4b_0(g) + \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{4[n+1]b_n(g)r^n\} \cos n\varphi; \quad (4.3)$$

$$(4.4) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \right) = - \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{n[n-1]a_n(g)r^{n-2} + n[n+1]b_n(g)r^n\} \sin n\varphi. \quad (4.4)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \Delta w \right]_{r=1} = \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{4n[n+1]b_n(g)\} \cos n\varphi, \quad (4.5)$$

$$(4.6)$$

$$\text{Card 8/14} \quad \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) \right]_{r=1} = - \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \{[n-1]a_n(g) + [n+1]b_n(g)\} n^2 \cos n\varphi.$$

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A circular plate...

A relation is used on complex numbers for their sum

$$\Delta w = 4b_0 - \frac{4}{\pi \lambda_3 D} \left(\frac{r^2 (\cos 2\varphi - r^2)}{1 - 2r^2 \cos 2\varphi + r^4} \right) \quad (5.10)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} = 2b_0 + \frac{2}{\pi \lambda_3 D} \left[\left(\frac{2}{\lambda_1} + r^2 \right) \frac{r^2 - \cos 2\varphi}{1 - 2r^2 \cos 2\varphi + r^4} + \right. \\ \left. + (1 - r^2) \frac{[(1 + r^4) \cos 2\varphi - 2r^2]}{(1 - 2r^2 \cos 2\varphi + r^4)^2} \right] \quad (5.15)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \right) = + \frac{2}{\pi \lambda_3 D} \left[\frac{2}{\lambda_1} \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{(1 - 2r^2 \cos 2\varphi + r^4)} + \right. \\ \left. + (1 - r^2) \frac{(r^4 - 1) \sin 2\varphi}{(1 - 2r^2 \cos 2\varphi + r^4)^2} \right] \quad (5.18)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \Delta w = - \frac{8}{\pi \lambda_3 D} \frac{r(r^4 + 1) \cos 2\varphi - 4r^3}{(1 - 2r^2 \cos 2\varphi + r^4)^2} \quad (5.19)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Delta w = - \frac{8}{\pi \lambda_3 D} \frac{r(r^4 - 1) \sin 2\varphi}{(1 - 2r^2 \cos 2\varphi + r^4)^2} \quad (5.20)$$

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A circular plate...:

$$\Delta w = \frac{4}{\pi D} \left[-\frac{1}{2\lambda_2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_3} r^2 Z_1(r; \varphi) \right], \quad (5.22)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} = \frac{2}{\pi D} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\lambda_2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_3} \left[\left(\frac{2}{\lambda_1} + r^2 \right) Z_1(r; \varphi) + (1 - r^2) Z_2(r; \varphi) \right] \right\}.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \varphi} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi \lambda_3 D} \left[\left(\frac{2}{\lambda_1} \cdot \frac{B(\varphi)}{A(r; \varphi)} \right) + (1 - r^2) Z_3(r; \varphi) \right].$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \Delta w = -\frac{8}{\pi \lambda_3 D} r Z_2(r; \varphi),$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \Delta w = -\frac{8}{\pi \lambda_3 D} r Z_3(r; \varphi).$$

(5.22) is obtained by rearranging (5.10), (5.15), (5.18), (5.19) and (5.20) using the values from

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= 0, \\ b_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi \lambda_2 D}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.8)$$

$$a_n = b_n = 0, \quad n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

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A circular plate...

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{\lambda_1 n - 4}{\pi \lambda_1 \lambda_3 D(n-1)n} \\ b_n &= -\frac{1}{\pi \lambda_3 D(n+1)} \end{aligned} \right\} n = 2, 4, 6, \dots$$

Then according to (2.3) and using the notations of

$$\begin{aligned} A(r; \varphi) &= (1 - 2r^2 C(\varphi) + r^4), & \lambda_1 &= (1 - \mu), \\ B(\varphi) &= \sin 2\varphi, & \lambda_2 &= (1 + \mu), \\ C(\varphi) &= \cos 2\varphi, & \lambda_3 &= (3 + \mu), \\ Z_1(r; \varphi) &= \frac{r^2 - C(\varphi)}{A(r; \varphi)}, & L_1(r) &= (1 - r^2) \lambda_1, \\ Z_2(r; \varphi) &= \frac{(r^4 + 1) C(\varphi) - 2r^2}{A^2(r; \varphi)}, & L_2(r) &= \lambda_2 r^2, \\ Z_3(r; \varphi) &= \frac{(r^4 - 1) B(\varphi)}{A^2(r; \varphi)}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.21)$$

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A circular plate...

the linear combinations of the expressions (5.22) give the final static quantities

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= + \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi \lambda_3} [(L_2(r) + 2) \cdot Z_1(r; \varphi) + L_1(r) \cdot Z_2(r; \varphi)], \\ M_\varphi &= + \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi \lambda_3} [(L_2(r) - 2) \cdot Z_1(r; \varphi) - L_1(r) \cdot Z_2(r; \varphi)], \\ M_{r\varphi} &= - \frac{2}{\pi \lambda_3} \left(\frac{2B(\varphi)}{A(r; \varphi)} + L_1(r) \cdot Z_3(r; \varphi) \right), \\ Q_r &= + \frac{8}{\pi \lambda_3} r Z_2(r; \varphi), \\ Q_\varphi &= + \frac{8}{\pi \lambda_3} r Z_3(r; \varphi). \end{aligned} \quad (5.23)$$

[Abstracter's note: The above equations utilized the following symbols: $w(r, \varphi)$ = ordinates of deflection; $p(r, \varphi)$ = function of the load; $D = \frac{E h^3}{12 \lambda_1 \lambda_2}$ = rigidity of the plate; E = Young's modulus

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D231/D304

A circular plate...

(elasticity); μ = Poisson's no.; $\lambda_1 = 1 - \mu$; $\lambda_2 = 1 + \mu$; $\lambda_3 = 3 + \mu$. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 7 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: S. Timoshenko, Theory of Plates and Shells, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York and London 1940, str. 89,90; M. Hetenyi, Handbook of Experimental Stress Analysis. John Wiley New York, Chapman & Hall London, 1950, str. 928.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav teoretické a aplikované mechaniky ČSAV Praha
(Institute for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Prague)

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1959

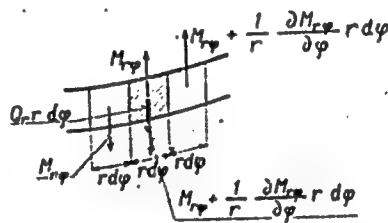


Fig. 3

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ACC NR: AP6017896

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/012/0011/0011

INVENTOR: Krcal, Zdenek (Gottwaldov); Kostak, Jiri (Engineer; Prague); Kucera, Ludvik (Kyje u Prahy); Kerhart, Jaroslav (Bechovice)

ORG: none

TITLE: [Sorting and metering equipment for semiconductor rectifier components]
CZ Patent No. PV 5664-64, Class 21

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 12, 1965, 11

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor rectifier, measuring apparatus, semiconductor research, circuit design

ABSTRACT: Sorting and metering equipment for semiconductor rectifier components and other chemical nonsymmetric and nonlinear components are gauged dynamically under conditions similar to industrial operation. The component being tested is connected in series with a transformer secondary coil and two distributors with oppositely polarized valves. After the semiconductor and first distributor valve, a first polarization relay circuit coil leads through the contacts of the second and third polarization relay circuits to an operating resistor. Two coils of the third polarization relay with an armature and switching contacts between them are connected by means of a contact switch to the first and third polarization relays and

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ACC NR: AP6017896

parallel to the resistor. The parallel contact switches of the first and third polarizing relays are connected to a through-put metering circuit, composed of a rectifier and meter, whereas the parallel contact switches of the first and second polarizing relays are connected to a reverse-current metering circuit, also composed of a rectifier and meter, the loop of both metering circuits being closed through the secondary coil of a current transformer.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 13Oct64

Card 2/2

L 04128-67 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6009345 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/011/0013/0013

INVENTOR: Krcal, Zdenek (Engineer); Kostak, Jiri (Prague); Kucera, Ludvik (Kyje u
Prague); Kerhart, Jaroslav (Bechovice)
ORG: none

TITLE: A circuit for the grading of selenium plates. CZ Pat. No. PV 5514-64, Class
21e

SOURCE: Vynalez, no. 11, 1965, 13

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, selenium rectifier, relay, amplifier design, control circuit

ABSTRACT: A circuit is described for grading selenium plates for amplitude limiters positioned in an installation in any position with respect to polarity and simulating operating conditions where the disc or plate to be measured is fed from an ac source. In the ac source circuit the selenium plate to be measured is in series with the primary winding of the current transformer, and in parallel to the secondary winding of the transformer a rectifier is connected in a bridge circuit. The measurement device is in the dc arm of the bridge connected in parallel with a condenser and one winding of a relay from the middle position of the armature. The other winding of the relay is connected through a voltage divider to the compensating voltage source constituted by a tube and a condenser where the relay contacts are connected to the circuit of the grading mechanism coil.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 05Oct64

Card 1/1

I 20227-66 EWT(1) MW/JW

ACC NR AP6010353

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0030/65/000/002/0050/0054

AUTHOR: Kostak, J. (Engineer); Krcal, Z.

ORG: Bechovice Research Station, Electrical Instrument n.p., Modrany (Elektropristroj,
n.p., vyzkum Bechovice)

TITLE: high-vacuum apparatus, without the pre-vacuum pump tube, operated by a single valve

SOURCE: Jemna mechanika a optika, no. 2, 1965, 50-54

TOPIC TAGS: high vacuum, vacuum technology, valve, physics laboratory instrument

ABSTRACT: An experimental high-vacuum apparatus for evaporating thin metallic layers is described. The construction of the apparatus is presented in detail, and a theoretical analysis of its operation is given. In conclusion, a brief economical evaluation is added. Orig. art. has: 16 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 14, 20 / SUBM DATE: 10Dec64 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 579.5

UDC: . 621.52

KUCERA, Ludvík; KRCAL, Zdeněk; KIRNÍČEK, Jaroslav; KOSTAČEK, J., inz.

A new miniature selenium amplitude limiter. Sdel tech 12
no.7:258-259 J1 '64

KOSTAK, J., inz.; KRCAL, Z.

High vacuum apparatus without a pump piping, controlled by a single valve. Jemna mech opt 10 no.2:50-54 F '65.

1. Elektropřístroj National Enterprise Modrany, Research Department Bechovice. Submitted December 10, 1964.

KOSTAK, J.

Platinum in the laboratory and industrial practice.

p. 82 (Chemický Průmysl. Vol. 7, no. 2, Feb. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

S/058/62/000/004/159/160
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Košťák, J.

TITLE: Casing for semiconductor instruments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 23, abstract 4-4-46ts P
(Chekhosl. pat. kl. 2lg, 11/02, no. 96876, 15.10.60)

TEXT: A technique is presented for the hermetic sealing of semiconductor instruments, whereby impurities accompanying the assembling and conventional sealing are kept away. Soldering after fabrication of the p-n junction is disposed of altogether by assembling the instruments with preliminarily prepared contact surfaces making thermal or chemical processes unnecessary.

A. S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/058/62/000/004/157/160
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Košťák, J.

TITLE: Technique of producing silicon single crystals with given electrical parameters and type of conductivity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 5, abstract 4-4-10r P
(Chekhosl. pat., kl. 21, g, 11/02, no. 95154, 15.05.60)

TEXT: The method of producing a molten zone without using a crucible was applied to purification, single crystal breeding, and uniform distribution of the alloying impurity, introduced in the process of silicon crystal production in an amount corresponding to a given current carrier concentration. When introducing an excess amount of impurity, the concentration required was obtained by augmenting the number of passages of the zone resulting from the local bombardment of a rod with electrons accelerated by the electric field, the rod being the anode. A suitable atmosphere can be created with a pressure of $> 10^{-2}$ mm Hg; in this case, the rod is heated by ions formed during gas discharge and accelerated by the potential applied to the rod. The method under consideration ensures

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S/058/62/000/004/157/160
A061/A101

Technique of producing...

the continuity of silicon treatment with a comparatively low consumption of electric power and disposes of uncontrolled impurities.

Ya. Z.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KOSPAK, Jiri, inz.; KRCAL, Zdenek

Laboratory molding of small construction parts from thermoplastics. Sdel tech 12 no. 6:210-211 Ja '64.

S/194/62/000/004/044/105
D201/D308

247700
AUTHOR:

Košťák, Jiří

TITLE:

A method of preparing silicon monocrystals having given electrical parameters and a given type of conductivity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-4-10r (Czechosl. pat., cl.21g, 11/02, no. 95154, 15.05.60) ✓
B

TEXT: A method of obtaining a molten zone without a crucible has been applied to the purification, monocrystal growing and even distribution of alloying impurity introduced during the process of obtaining a silicon crystal, in a quantity corresponding to a given concentration of current carriers. When excess quantity of impurity is introduced, the required concentration is obtained by increasing the number of zone transitions by means of local bombardment of the ingot by electrons accelerated by an electric field, the ingot

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S/194/62/000/004/044/105
D201/D308

A method of preparing ...

being the anode. It is possible to operate at an ambient pressure greater than 10^{-2} mm Hg; the heating of the ingot is in this case achieved by ions produced in gaseous discharge and accelerated by the potential applied to the ingot. The proposed method makes continuous processing of silicon possible at comparatively small cost of electric energy and avoiding non-controllable contaminations. ✓
B
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KOSTAK, J., inz.; KRCAL, Z.; MARECEK, E.

Apparatus for measuring dynamic characteristics of the selenium rectifying valves. Elektrotechnik 17 no.12:348-350 D '62.

1. Elektropristroj Modrany, n.p., Vyzkim usmernovacu, Becho-vice.

KOSTAKE, N.N. (Bukharest)

Problems of the theory of optimization of industrial processes.
Avtom. i telem. 26 no.10:1682-1694 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

8(3)

AUTHOR:

Kostake, N. N., Engineer (Bukarest, Rumania)

SOV/105-59-5-5/29

TITLE:

How to Calculate Circuits With Rectifiers and Active Resistors
(O raschete tsepey s vypryamitelyami i aktivnymi soprotivleniyami)

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 17-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Earlier suggestions (Refs 2,3) for the analysis of circuits with rectifiers and resistors are referred to, and a simple method for an analysis of these circuits is given here. In some cases, this method may be easier. At first, the method of the k-conversion is described, and its application to simple circuits with rectifiers and resistors is shown. A rectifier connected in series with a resistor is then investigated, and in the following the rectifiers are regarded as being connected in series with the resistors, and the rectifiers themselves are regarded as ideal valves. Examples of simple circuits with resistors and rectifiers are given, and the k-equations as well as their solution are shown for them. In case of more complicated circuits it is difficult to find a solution for simple cases by using the k-equations. In such a case, however, the theorem of the variation of circuit states can be used. It says: if in a circuit

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SOV/105-59-5-5/29

How to Calculate Circuits With Rectifiers and Active Resistors

with rectifiers and active resistors one of the emf has changed in such a way that as a consequence the circuit state changes, the circuit state will be equal to its initial state when the emf changes in the reverse direction until attaining its original value, i.e. a circuit with rectifiers and active resistors shows no hysteresis. This theorem is proved here.- The general calculation method is then described. The purpose of the calculation of circuits with rectifiers is the determination of the current intensities in the branchings, or of the potentials at the joints of the wiring for the nominal values of the emf. The problem of the calculation is reduced to the determination of those rectifiers which are open at the emf nominal values, i.e. it is determined in what state the wiring is. The operations necessary to determine this state are pointed out. The advantage of the method given here in contrast to others is the circumstance that it is no iterative method and thus furnishes all intermediate values. The method suggested here is supplemented by two examples. There are 6 figures and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED:
Card 2/2

July 18, 1957

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parazit 7 95-101 '63.

ROSTAKEV, A.

Streptococcal septicaemia in newly hatched chicks. Izv Vet Inst
zaraz parazit 9:137-143 '61

KOSTAROV, A.

Teach economics to the broad masses of village workers. Vop.
ekon. no.3:116-120 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Sekretar' Kalininskogo obkoma Kommunisticheskoy Partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.

(Kalinin Province--Agriculture--Economic aspects)
(Communist Party of the Soviet Union--Party work)

KOSTAKOV, Anatoliy Nikitovich

[Consolidation of the union of the laboring class and middle
peasantry on the basis of the decrees of the 8th Party congress]
Uprochneniye soюза rabochego klassa i srednego krest'ianstva na
osnove reshenii VIII s'ezda partii. Moskva, Znanie, 1958. 39 p.
(Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i
nauchnykh znaniy. Seriya 1, No. 4). (MIRA 11:10)
(Labor and laboring classes)

Kostakov, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich

1/5
52.21
.K86

Uchet, Kal'kulyatsiya, i Tekhnicheskaya obchetnost' v Sudostroyenii
[Budgeting, Estimating, and Technical
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grad, Sudpromgiz, 1956
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KOSTAKOV, S.V.

Hydraulic press with a flap crosshead. Mashinostroitel' no.4:
23 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Hydraulic presses)

KOSTAKOV, S.V.

Abstract

Producing packing rings from various packing materials. Stan. 1 instr.
24 no.6:33 Jo '53. (MLRA 6:7)

24 no. 6:33 Jo '53.

(MLRA 6:7)

(Packing (Mechanical engineering))

KOSTAKOV, S.V., inzhener.

Reversible thread-cutting chuck for internal cutting. Vest.mash. 33 no.10:
44-45 0 '53. (MIRA 6:10)
(Chucks)

KOSTAKOV, S.V.

Modernization of a gear-shaping machine.. Mashinostroitel' no.2:19
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(Gear shaping machines)

KOSTAKOV, V.; LITVIYAKOV, P.

Principles of determining the need of specialists. Sots.trud
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(Labor supply)

KOSZTAKOV, V. [Kostakov, V.] (USSR); LITVJAKOV, P. [Litvyakov, P.] (USSR)

Long-range utilization of labor force sources. Munka szemle 6
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KOSTAKOV, V.; LITVIYAKOV, P.

Balance of labor and working time. Sots.trud 8 no.3:11-18 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Labor and laboring classes—Statistics)

KOSTAKOV, Vladimir Georgiyevich; LITVYAKOV, Pavel Petrovich;
KATASHOVA, R.I., red.; MOROZOVA, E.T., red.

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CHERTKO, V.F.; IOFFE, Ya.A.; OBOLENSKIY, K.P.; KRYLOV, P.N.; KUDROV, V.M.; SAMBORSKIY, G.I.; KOSTAKOV, V.G.; LITVYAKOV, P.P.; MURONTSEV, M.N.; BERBI, L.Ya.; YAKOBI, A.A.; BELOUSOV, R.A.; BOGOMOLOV, O.T.; POKATAYEV, Yu.N.; ZAGLADINA, S.M.; SOBAKINSKIY, V.I.; NIKOLAYEV, D.N., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[United States is losing the economic competition] SShA proigryvayut ekonomicheskoe sorevnovanie. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1961.
295 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskii institut. 2. Sotrudniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ekonomicheskogo instituta Gossekonomsoвета SSSR (for all except : Nikolayev, Ponomareva)
(United States--Economic conditions)
(Russia--Economic conditions)

BELOUSOV, R.A., kand. ekonom. nauk; KRYLOV, P.N., kand. ekonom. nauk;
LEMESHEV, M.Ya., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; IVANOV, Ye.A., nauchnyy
sotr.; KOSTAKOV, V.G., kand. ekonom. nauk; BOGOMOLOV, O.T.,
kand. ekonom. nauk; YEFIMOV, A.N., prof., doktor ekonom. nauk,
red.; KOMINA, Ye., red.; KOROLEVA, A., mladshiy red.; ULANOVA, L.,
tekhn. red.

[Economy of the U.S.S.R. in the postwar period; concise economic
survey] Ekonomika SSSR v poslevoennoy period; kratkii ekonomiches-
skii obzor. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon. lit-ry, 1962. 486 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut Gosudarstven-
nogo ekonomicheskogo soveta SSSR (for Belousov, Krylov, Lemeshev,
Ivanov, Kostakov, Bogomolov). 2. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'sko-
go ekonomicheskogo instituta Gosudarstvennogo ekonomicheskogo soveta
SSSR (for Yefimov).

(Russia--Economic conditions)

ACCESSION NR: AP4018065

Z/0034/64/000/003/0227/0227

AUTHOR: Kostal, A. (Engineer); Schier, P. (Engineer)

TITLE: Method for improving the mechanical properties of the aluminum compounds Al-Mg-Si composed of 0.3 to 1.5% Mg and 0.1 to 0.8% Si, used at high temperatures

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 3, 1964, 227

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical property, aluminum compound, limit of slippage, limit of hardness, resistance to creep, annealing, "artificial aging," electric conductivity, ductility, incandescent stato

ABSTRACT: The improvement of the compounds mentioned in the title lies in raising the limit of slippage, hardness and resistance to creep in such compounds, or in those having further admixtures such as Fe, Mn, Cr, Cu, to be used at temperatures up to 225C. They are first tempered in water from the usual temperatures for annealing the respective type of compound, then subjected to "artificial aging," i.e., heating to 250--350C for 1--12 hours. This aging for a shorter time nearer the lower temperature limit produces higher hardness values and greater resistance to creep with lower ductility, whereas aging at higher temperatures and for longer

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4018065

times lowers them, but raises the ductility. The lowering of electric conductivity by this heat treatment is at most 5% as compared with the incandescent state.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, GE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/2

KOSTAL, Alexandr, inz.; JEZEK, Jaroslav, RNDr., CSc.; OLIVERIOVA,
Alena

Aging of the electroconductive alloy Al-Mg-Si-Fe. Hut listy
18 no. 12:879-882 D '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav uslechtilych oceli, Praha.

ACC NR: AP6005488

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/001/0011/0011

INVENTOR: Kostal, Alois (Prague)

ORG: none

TITLE: A direct current rotary machine CZ Pat. No. PV 1778-65

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 1, 1966, 11

TOPIC TAGS: electric rotating equipment, electric rotating equipment part, commutator, direct current

ABSTRACT: A two-or more speed direct current rotary machine with a stator driven by a permanent alloy or iron magnet in combination, noting that the rotor of the rotating works has two or even more independent windings separated from each other or placed in common channels, if need be one basic winding with one or more branches such that the outlets of the independent coilings or the common basic coiling is attached to the plates of the corresponding independent commutator and the branches, inclusive of the outlets of the basic coiling alternately on the plates of the other commutator, in which each commutator has a corresponding number of brushes according to the number of poles of the machine, from which the brushes of one polarity of both or more commutators of whose rotary works the above mentioned combination of the stator with the permanent excitation and of the multiple-coiled rotor with two or more commutators on a common shaft are either electrically connected or independently

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6005488

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fed out with corresponding brushes of the opposite polarity from each commutator to the two-or more position, one-or more field/pole, electrical controlling switching unit, with which the rotary machine is attached to the grid or the power source and, by individual positions of the controlling unit, induces two or more speeds of the rotary machine rotor.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar65

Card 2/2

KOSTAL, B.

SCIENCE

KOSTAL, B. Professor Josef Sahanek's life and work; a biographic note and a bibliography of his work. p. 189.

No. 384, 1957.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec. '58

KOSTAL, Behumir

New form of education in the Association of Jablonec Jewelry Enterprises. Sklar a keramik 13 no.4:89-90 Ap '63.

1. Sdruzeni podniku jablonecke bizuterie, Jablonec nad Nisou.

KOST'AL JAN

Tepelne stroje. Cast: Spalovací motory. [Vyd. 1.] Praha, Statní pedagogické nakl., 1953, 92 p. (Učební texty vysokých škol) [Heat engines; part on internal combustion engines. Bibl., diagrs.]

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, LC., VOL. 3, NO. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

KOST'AL JAN

Theorie pistovych spalovacich motoru. [3. rozsirene vyd.] Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1953. 194 p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) [The theory of piston combustion engines. Diags.]

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, LC., VOL. 3, No. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

KOST'AL, JAN

Konstrukce pistovych spalovacich motoru. [Vyd. 3.] Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl.,
1953. 277 p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) [Construction of piston combustion engines.
Diagrs.]

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, LC., VOL. 3, NO. 1, Jan. 1954, Uncl.

KOSTAL, Jan, inz.

Dried yeast, the main ingredient of canned products. Prum potravin
14 no.4:197-198 Ap '63.

1. Seveproceske konzervarny a drozdarny, n.p., Usti nad Labem -
Krasne Brezno.

KOSTAL-JC

International Congress on Vinegar in the Netherlands. p. 243.

KVASNY PRUMSYL. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.
Uncl.

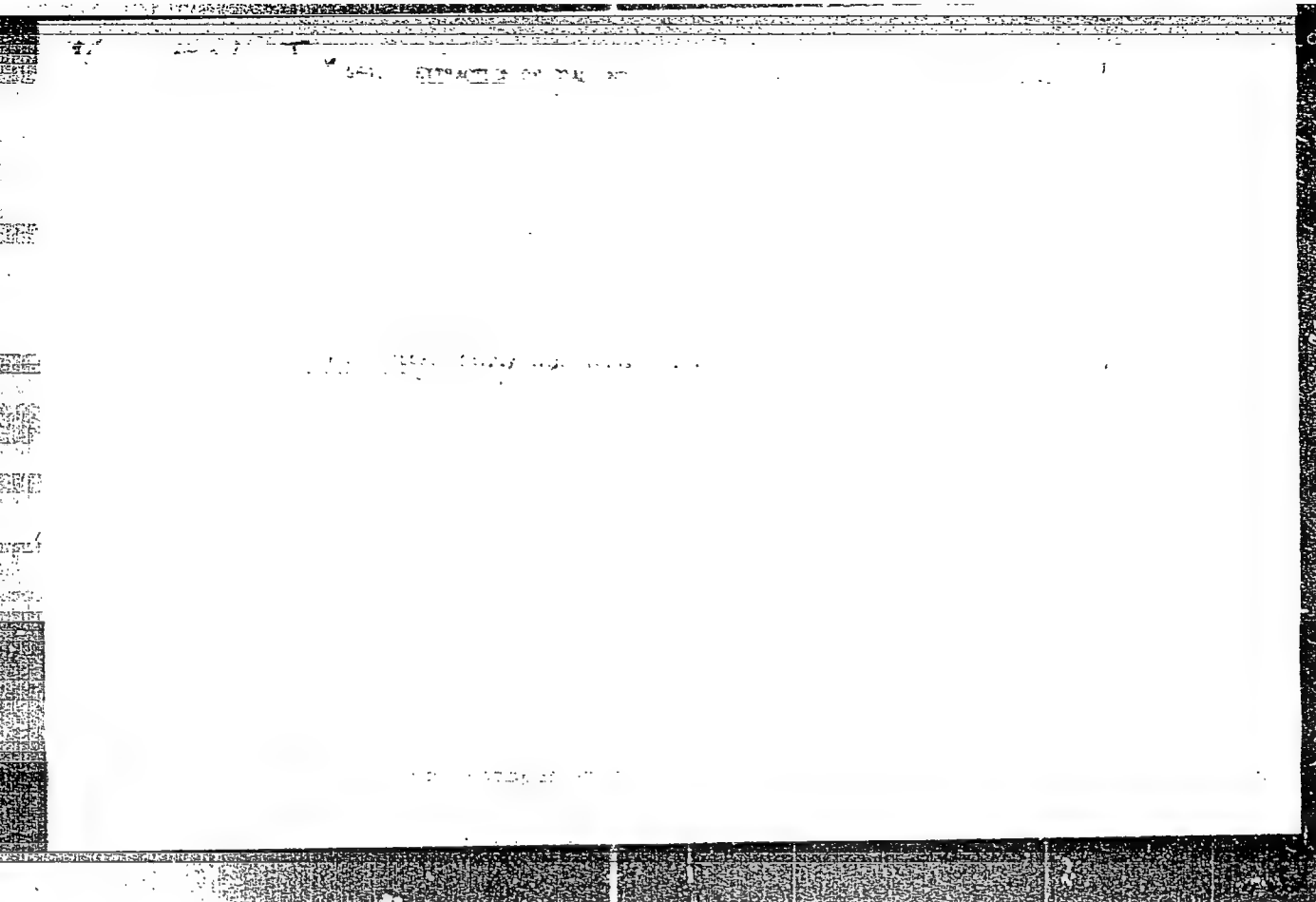
KOSTAL, J.

Small-profile tunneling. p. 233. INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 7, May 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

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BURIAN, V.; VYSOKA-BURIANOVA, B.; SRUTOVA, L.; STEJSKALOVA, M.; MIKULECKY, J.;
KRIKAVA, K., KOSTAL, J.

Cultivation of *B. pertussis* and *B. parapertussis* using a new
method of preservation of material. *Cesk. epidem.* 13 no.1:
52-57 Ja'64.

1. Ustav ser a ockovacich latek, Praha; Ustav epidemiologie
a mikrobiologie, Praha; KHES KNV Stredoceskeho kraje, Praha;
HES NV hl. mesta, Praha; OUNZ Litomysl; OHES Pelhrimov;
OHES Hradec Kralove.

*

ISERIE, Jan; KOSTAL, Jaromir

White rings of the cornea. Cesk.ofth. 11 no.4-5:298-304 1955.

1. Z VIA J.M.P. v Hradci Kralove a z OUNZ v Pardubicich
(CORNEA, diseases
manifest., white rings, diag.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vo.11/6 Ophthalmology June 57

1000. KOŠTAL J. Orthop. Stanice pfi Oční Odd. KÚNZ, Pardubice. * K použití stereoskopu v orthoptice. The use of the stereoscope in orthoptics. ČSL. OFTHAL. 1956, 12/6 (401-406) Tables 1 Illus. 2
Calculation confirms that in Brewster-Holmes' stereoscope, the general line determining the harmonic relation between accommodation and convergence corresponds with Asher's and Law's findings. With diminishing interpupillary distance, however, the picture is observed through lenses with increasing prismatic effect. Simple adjustments, such as the possibility of independent movement of pictures for the left and right eye, may considerably improve the instruments commonly used.
Zahn - Prague

KOSTAL, J.

Examination of strabismus. Cesk. ofth. 14 no.6:430-436 Dec 58.

1. Ortoptická stanice při očním oddel. KUNZ Pardubice, přednosta prim.
dr. J. Svoboda.

(STRABISMUS, diag.
exam. method (Cx))

KOSTAL, J.; RAJNER, V.

Effect of toxic substances in mines on inflammations of the external auditory meatus. Cesk. otolar. 9 no.4:197-198 Ag '60.

1. ORL ambulance ZUNZ OHD, Ostrava, ORL oddeleni KUNZ, Ostrava V,
prednosta MUDr. Vilem Rajner.
(OTITIS EXTERNA etiol.)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)